PARIS TOPICS.

STORY OF JEAN MISTRAL.

TROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.!
PARIS, August 19.
M. Grevy was sixty-nine years old on Tuesday.

His birthday was August 15, 1813, and its return

for eighteen years coincided with the fete of the

the date on which the Church of Rome celebrates

the mythological assumption by the Virgin Mary of

the Crown of Heaven. The fact that our Chief

Magistrate, was not given the name of Marie as well

parents shared in the Voltaitian feeling which was

strong among the French peasantry at the time of

his birth. That event has been impudently repre-

sented by the monarchical journals as having taken

place seventy-six years ago. On the day following

(yesterday) the one on which history was thus falsi-

fied, the Bourse was alarmed by a rumor that M.

The President of the Republic enjoys excellent

health. He leads a regular and well-ordered life,

going to bed at half past 10 at night and rising at

6 in the morning. He is inclined to be physically

indolent, except when stimulated by his native

mountain air. But he reacts sufficiently against

the torpor of his body not to be a prey to fatty de-

generation. Every evening when there is not an

official dinner; at the Elysce he makes a rule to

spend from half to three-quarters of an hour at the

billiard table. Between his first breakfast, which

takes place at balf pass 7, and 8 o'clock, the hour

when he receives informal visits, he walks many

times round the garden of the Elysce. His morning

audiences are granted in the east wing of the palace

in a ground floor saloon. The apartment has a

homely air. It is fitted up with furniture taken

from the Rue St. Arnaud, where M. Grevy lived for

many years before he went to the Elysee. The

or money he was sent a work of art as a token of

regard and gratitude. The President is naturally a

a good eve for a horse, dog, statue or picture, and a

discriminating eat for music. Before he rose to

the Presidency of the Assembly, his house was

resorted to by distinguished artists. Madame

him a native of Languedoc. She was married in

1848, the year in which Grevy was sent to the

Assembly. He was of humble birth, and so was

she, but she has always had the good sense not to

affect the airs and graces of fine-ladyhood. All the

worldly goods she possessed, including body and

bed linen, some furniture and money saved, are

inscribed in the marriage contract as being worth

Reality in the Pecq murder case outdid the fic-

tions of Gaboriau and Paul Feval. It out Reades

Charles Reade in the Jean Mistral affair. Jean

Mistral is a wretched being who, under the iniqui-

tous Prench law of 1838, was clapped in a mad-

bonse by his father. When incarcerated he was in

sound mind. But a consciousness of the grievous

wrong done him, forced separation from a wife to

whom he was attached, and association with luna-

ties, have rendered him insane. What wonder! He

has been forty-two years in a madhouse, and is the

owner of a fortune estimated at 60,000,000 francs.

Jean Mistral is a first cousin of the poet of his name who writes in the Provencal dialect. The

unhappy millionaire is the only son but not the

only child of a manufacturer of artificial thisties or

burrs for dressing coarse cloth. The other child

was married to a converted Jew named Barnard

situated. A great part of the sixty millions has been

produced by the interest, simple and compound

which has accrued to the madman's heritage since

thus given by a first cousin of the name of Four-

hier, who has been for some time exerting himself to get him released from the asylum and kept under

surveillance in a house of his own. The French code

mercifully rules that rich lunatics are not to be

sent to madhouses but placed under the charge of

keepers at home or sent to board in private families licensed to take them in. The object of the

heense is to bring such families within the ken of

lunacy commissioners. Jean Mistral's story is as

cial thistle-heads. Somewhere in Germany he went

to a concert, and fell violently in love with the

daughter of a Polish nobleman who sang at it. She

had been reared in affluence, but her father being

exiled and his estates confiscated, sae became a

singer to support him and herself. It appears that

she was a woman of rare beauty and Jeensibility.

There was not in 1837 such a great market for lyric

stars as there now is. Jean Mistral had some difficulty in obtaining an introduction to her. They

young Prevencal returned to Tarascon to ask his

father to consent to the union. The manufacturer

said that everything would depend on the fortune

of the young lady. "She has none to signify,

replied the son. "Her father is a nobleman, but in

exile; and there is no chance of the estates which

have been confiscated by the Czar being restored

to him." "In that case," said old Mistral, "she

shall never be your wife. Never! do you hear me!

Never." The young man did not attempt to change

his father's determination by force of argument

He wrote to the singer to tell her of his failure,

Affairs dragged on quietly for about six months,

when Mistral the elder told Jean that he had made

up a match between him and the daughter of a rich

ship-owner at Marseilles. She was to be splendidly

dowered, and was young, accomplished and beau-tiful. In about seven weeks the marriage was to

take place. Mistral the younger excused himself

young lady and her parents. His obstinacy was a

cause of heart-burning and bickering. The father

refused to hold personal relations with him, but

still employed him as a traveller, in which capacity

he again sent him to Germany, where the Polisl

lady again appeared. She seemed more beautiful

than ever, and was becoming a public favorite at

Manich. Jean took a bold resolution. It was to

marry her and then bring her back to Tarascon,

where her loveliness, he hoped, would gain all his

friends to her side and subjugate his father. The

old man was only exasperated by the sympathy

she inspired among his relatives in Provence. He

entirely broke with Jean, and turned him out of

destitute of money. The wife, who was brave-

hearted, proposed to sing her way to Marseilles,

When there she would probably obtain an engage

ment which would enable her thereafter to go to

Lyons and Paris. A cousin made them a present of

a jennet and a little two-wheeled vehicle in which

they might jaunt from town to town. This they

did, and harvested a good lot of yellow Louis and

But Jean's evil destiny ruled that his wife's plan

lunatic. This they did in virtue of a warrant ob-tained in the course of the day. Young Mistral fought hard to keep his liberty. Gendarmes were summoned and he was taken off manacied to the lunatic asylum of St. Kemy. When he had been locked up a demand was sont to the Director of Public Safety for the expulsion of the unhappy wife. In the eyes of the law she had no main-montal status, and was not therefore a French-venne. It was represented that she was a person

but implored her to believe in his constancy.

entered into a matrimonial engagement.

follows:

Tarascon, where the paternal factory was

Grevy was suffering from an attack of paralysis.

crisis was approaching, it was granted. The mother was not dying. Her letter was dictated by a domestic tyrant who so arranged as to incarcerate his son in a madhouse directly the marriage ceremony that took place in Germany was declared null by the tribunal of Montpelier.

Such is the sad story of Jean Mistral. When he had been twenty years at St. Remy, an elderly lady, speaking with a foreign accent and bearing a letter from the Princess Czartoryski, called at the asylum. She was in deep mourning and asked to be allowed to see Jean Mistral. The object of her visit was to tell him that his wife—her sister—had died, and that she had left a daughter who was on her way to Nice, whither she had been sent to fight against rapid consumption. The alleged madman spoke with so much feeling about his courtship and marriage that his sister-in-law was not afraid to tell him all that was upon her mind. Her communication unhinged his intellect, which, it is admitted, was up to that time sound. His father had been dead eight years. But as the director of the asylum and his sister and her husband were interested in keeping him where he was, he was never released. The Barnard couple have no children. Were the mad Crosns to outlive them his do,000,000 francs would be divided between M. Fournier and the poet Mistral and his brother, who keeps a book-shop at Avignon. M. Fournier acmands that the poor madman should be released from the tutelage of the Barnards, who acted crintinally in not letting him out when he was of sound mind. Should Jean be liberated and placed under the guardianship of his consins they would have a direct interest in doing all that humanly speaking is possible to make his old age happy and prolong his existence. The fact that he has survived so long a time the visit of his sister-in-law causes great medical authorities in lunacy to doubt that he is really insane. Idiots are often long-lived, madmen are not. Madness, when it does not proceed irom congenital deformity of the brain, is the result of a Napoleonic dynasty. The 15th of August is also as those of Francois Paul Jules shows that his medical authorities in limacy to donn that he really insane. Idiots are often long-lived, madmen are not. Madness, when it does not proceed from congenital deformity of the brain, is the result of a cerebral lesion or neurose. This throws the whole nervous system out of goar and breaks down vitality. That Jean Mistral broke into paroxysms of rage we may well believe, but the sounder his mital the more liable would be be to be carried by his indignation into violence. He was subjected to the most cruel treatment for altempting to escape at different periods of his long incarce ration

#### THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

at different periods of his long incarce ration

Prominent among articles of especial interest in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE of vesterday were the fol-

rest of his Lares and Penates are stored in a garret of the palace. The walls of his morning room are Egypt.—Comments in London upon Sir Garnet Wolseley's campaign; aid for Arabi from Tripell; the English
forces preparing for a decisive engagement.
Dublin.—Return of the police to duity; rloting in
various parts of the city; the Casale threatened.
General Foreign News.—Personal, pelitical and literary
topies in England; adjusting troubles on the TurcoGreek frontier; Melville and Berry coming home.
Washington.—Severe reprinand to General Taylor;
General Crock's report on the Department of the Platte;
construction of the Chinese act.
Railroads.—Purchase of a controlling interest in Hanninal and St. Joseph by Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Stdney
Dillon and their friends.
Sports.—Racing at Concy Island, lawn-tends at Newport, regain at Greenwood Lake, and cricket, base-ball
and other sports in various places.
Summer Leisure.—Current personal and other topics
at the prominent watering places.
Coming Home.—Account of the great rush of summer
tourises back to the city.
Reopening the Churches.—Where the patters sport adorned with valuable pictures, and there are handsome bronzes on the chimney-piece and on desks and stands. M. Grevy was formerly often consulted by artists. When he gave advice for love and not connoisseur and something of an amateur. He has

Grevy was a distant relative of Capoul, and like on to the city.

og the thurches.—Where the pasters spent Reopening the Churches.—Where the pasters spent heir vacations; churches that have reopened this fall. Local.—Miscellaneous news topics in this city and

Revolution on the Sidew Music and the Drama. Ninety Degrees of heat. lution on the Sidewalk.

Ninci Jessel Obituary.

Record of the Rifle Team.

Tarkish Diplomacy.—Letter from The Tribune's regular Constantinople correspondent on the Porte's attinue toward the Experian troubles, and toward the Experian troubles.

Notes from London.—G. W. S. on Creway, of Tunnel and some personal topics.

New Publications.—Reviews of Thomas Hughes's "Menoir of Daniel Macmillau," and Edward MacPherson's Hundbock of Politics for 1882."

London Gossip.—An Englishman's notes on current London Gossip.—An Englishmen's notes on ourread splish topics.—Swablan Stories.—Quotations from Theodore Tilton's

volume of poems. Ramble in England.-William Winter on London In Northern California.—Story of a ride through the hamath wilderness, past Mount Shasta, and down the The Kural Life of England.—Captain Mayne Reid on

An Episode in High Life.—A tale of English society.

Day Lilica

Day Lines.
Home Interests.
Charles Reade at work.
How the Bey of Tunis dives.
Religious intelligence.
Books and Papers in the Isle of Man.
Somence for the People.
A Poor Gentleman in Ireland.
A Senside Idyl.
The Most heautiful of Women.
Charles Warner in "Drink."
Jeood Dinners.
Leasures of the Russian Post Office.
Traiteal Navies.
Yews topics of the Jensies.

News topics of the day were thus summarized: he was looked up in 1840. Jean Mistral's story is

He was an only son and employed by his father

Jay Gonid, Russell Sage, spiney Dillon and others

The attendance at the Sheepshead Bay race — The attendance at the Sheepshead Bay races Saturday was very large; Boot ack, Marathou, Parole, Barnes, Tomawanda and Belle of the North were the winners. — The number of persons retarring from the country was naprecedentedly large. — The Arion Society's summernight's festival was held. — The Western Eleven won the cricket match at Hoboken. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dodar (412b; grains), 87.80 cents. — Stocks opened dul and declined; they afterward recovered and were strong, but closed only stocks a second legible.

Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the

# IS IT A CASE OF CHILD ABDUCTION.

William D. Bramard, a boss stone-cutter, lives at William D. Bramard, a best scale cutter, fives No. 971 First-ave., with his second wire, formerly Mrs. Page, who was his hous keeper previous it her marriage with him. Mr. Bramard's first wire on her death two years ago, lett a child name. Ruth, who was then hime years old, Mrs. Page who was a widow, became Mr. Bramard's house who was a widow, became Mr. Brainard's house-keeper. Soon after the two were secretiv matried. When the father of Mr. Biahard, William Biannard, a well-to-do farmer, of Boonton, N. J., learned of the marriage afterward he was angered, and endeavored to get possession of the girl Ruth. The elder Brainard then married a second wife, who in turn took up the quartel. The two made several attempts to get possession of Ruth and succeeded in this at times, keeping her with them for shorter or longer periods.

this at times, keeping her with them for shorter or longer periods.

On Thursday morning about 6 o'clock Ruth rese and dressed herself, took the door-key from its place, wend out of the house, and did not return. On Saturday her stepmother became slarmed at her absence and went to the Fifty-hirst Street Police Station, to Police Headquarters and finally to the Morgue to obtain tidings of the child. Detectives were detailed on the case, and they learned that on Wednesday evening a woman answering the description of Mrs. Brainard, sr., had been seen in front of No. 971 Firstave, taiking with Kuth. Vesterday morning a letter was received by William D. Brainard, from Mrs. brainard, sr., stating that she had passed his house on Wednesday evening, had not Ruth, and had no-ticed that she was dirty, poorly clothed, and appar-ently poorly cared for, and that in consequence, she had taken the child home with her, william D. ently poorly cared for, and that in consequence, sae had taken the child home with her, withiam D. Bramard was greatly enraged at this action, and said yesterday that he should swear out a warrant this morning for the recovery of the child. Francis Foscate, of One-handred-and-tweifth-st, and Pica-ant-ave, brother of Mrs. Page Bramard, said yesteriay that the chief Bramards had taken Ruth away several times and had always put in a bill of expenses for taking charge of her. Mrs. William expenses for taking charge of her. Mrs. Withiam Hoden, of Ode-hundred-and-twenty-second-st, and Second-ave., a grand-daughter of the elder Mrs. Bramard, told a tale yesterday of the terrible treat-ment of Ruth by her stepmother.

## MR. TALMAGE AGAIN IN THE PULPIT.

But Jean's evil destiny ruled that his wife's pian should fall through. At Montpelier he learned that his father had taken steps to set aside the marriage, and as the case was to be tried there he determined to go no further but remain to try and mollify old Mistral. He failed again. A judgment was pronounced against Jean, whose mother as he supposed wrote to him a few days sul sequent to its delivery to say that she was dying and to implore him to hasten back to Tarascon to see her. When he arrived there he was refused admission to the house. A violent scene between him and his father took place. In the course of the evening, as Jean was going back to Montpelier, the inexorable manufacturer seized the reins and called apon two police agents dressed in plain clothes to arrest the function. This they did in virtue of a warrant obtained in the course of the day. Young Mistral The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage conducted service for the tirst time since his summer vacation in the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterialy movining. The bunding was crowded. Mr. Talmage spoke from Genesis Xix, part of 10th verse; "Unto item shall the rathering of the people be." The sermon aimed to show the final and complete triumph of Christianity over all the religious systems of the world. In the course of his remarks Mr. Talmage alluded to the case of little Lizzie Seiden. "Why," he asked, "was all our city roused has week when a little child was kidnapped from its parents! Because," said the speaker, "all had sympathy, for every parent thought, "What if it has been my child or sister!" Then when she was found, why was it that everyone said 'Thank God!" Because all were bound together by the golden chain of himan sympathy. But the aggregate of ail the neighborly and wifely and momenty sympathy in the great is an influence of the Eclogues and Georgies, would have bound together by the golden chain of himan sympathy. But the aggregate of ail the neighborly and wifely and momenty sympathy in the first bash and sumk in the earth, extending from one sheep-pen to another, with the further end sloping gradually up. When the naneous bath was ready the sunbarned her density with the sunbarned her damen called to the edges, "Round the ground, their bushy talls streaming behind like banners and their tongues lelling out in their eager ince you all the ground, their bushy talls streaming behind like banners and their tongues lelling out in their eager ince you and drove them toward the course of filter to bushy talls streaming behind like banners and their tongues lelling out in their eager the product of the ground, their bushy talls streaming behind like banners and their tongues lelling out in their case of the ground, their bushy talls streaming behind like banners and their tongues lelling out in their case of the world have repeate The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage conducted service

SHEEP-RAISING IN KANSAS.

RESULTS OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE. TALKS WITH MEN WHO HAVE PROVED FOR THEM-SELVES JUST WHAT THE REWARDS AND SACRI-

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LARNED, Kansas, Aug. 12 .- To understand the different aspects that Kansas presents, it must be remembered that a steady and at times even a rapid rise is encountered in travelling from east to west merge into the Colorado plans that skirt the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. Consequently the State has been roughly divided into three belts, with essential differences of climate and The average height of the eastern belt is less than 1,000 feet, of the central about 1,800, and of the | but that he could pasture his sheep upon that ex drops from thirty-three inches in the eastern to twenty inches in the western belt, showing some at Larned the traveller has come from an elevation of about 900 feet at Topeka to one of over 2,000. The natural effects of this rise have within the last few years been learned by hard experience, and farmers in each belt are now devoting themselves peculiarly adapted. I speak of hard experience, because it happened again and again after the great | per cent is a fair estimate of average profit. The wheat crop of 1878 that immigrants almost destitute of means and with no knowledge of irrigation came into southwestern and western Kansas against the advice and wishes of persons conversant with the country, and settling on the plains put their little all into wheat. They igorantly reasoned that because eastern and central Kansas produced in which he is interested. vast wheat crops, they could garner the golden grain from any part of the State. Their mistake, injurious as it was to themselves and to the State, was due to their own unreasonable wrong-headedness. Had they chosen spots further east, or had they irrigated their land; or, better still, had they made sheep-ra sing instead of wheat their specialty, their farming would have been rewarded with suc-

That the last of these alternatives is particularly true is proven by the numerous prosperous sheep ranches in this neighborhood, several of which I have visited. Larned is on the eastern border of the western belt of Kansas, and is in the southwestern section of the State. This is the centre of the great sheep district of Kansas, which extends from east to west for nearly 100 miles, from about Sterling to Kinsley. Of course sheep-raising is extensively carried on in other parts of the State, but in this section it is the chief industry and here will be found a very large proportion of the million and a half sheep now in Kansas. To the north of this town and to the southeast, in what is known as the Michigan settlement, are some large wheat fields, but nearly the entire country to the south is occupied as sheep ranges. For this industry the advantages here are apparent. They are the abundance of grass possessing superior fattening qualities, the practically unlimited extent of the range, the cheapness of the land, the case with which water can be procured by sinking wells twenty-five or thirty feet, the dryness and purity of the air, and the short open winters, which necessi tate feeding the sheep for not more than three weeks. For tuese reasons sheep growing in this vicinity has assumed large proportions, and when carefully followed has been attended with remarkable pecuniary success.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES.

In company with Mr. G. H. Wadsworth, a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and the largest sheep owner in the State, I have spent some time in studying the practical operation of the sheep business on various neighborhood ranches. In the course of a drive over the gentle undulating prairie of his experiences, which are valuable as coming from a practical life-long farmer and stock-raiser. Seven years ago Mr. Wadsworth came to Kausas News topics of the day were thus summarized:

Fortion.—The Dublin policemen who were on strike returned to duty on Saturday; there is much accidence in the city. ——It is said that 30,000 horsemen from the interior of Tripoli are on their way to Egypt. ——The man-of-war Minotaur shelled the Egyptian lines near framle on Saturday.

— The crops in England and Scotland have been damaged by heavy gales. ——At Iloio, in the Philippine Islands, there have been 4,550 deaths from cholera in the last fortnight; cholera has appeared at Tangler. ——The trouble between Greece and Turkey has been temporarily settled.

Domestic.—Lemmel W. Livingston, the colored applicant for admission to the West Point Military Academy, was rejected on Saturday. ——There were 103 new cases of yellow fever at Brownsville, Tex. — C. O. B., towardim, Editor of The Eichmond Dispatch, and W. C. Elam, Editor of The Eichmond Dispatch, and W. C. Elam, Editor of The Eichmond Dispatch, and the receipts Richmond for making preparations to fight a duel. —A part of the tunnel of the Pittsburg, aved in, and one man was killed and several mijurest. ——L. D. Ross was arrested in Kansas City, Mo., for selling comieriest in Indianapois, Ind.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,—The control of the Hamilbai and St. Joseph Rairroad has been secured by worth has not kept strict account of his sheep in-CITY AND SCHURBAN.—The control of the Han- the expiration of the first three years Mr. Wadsterests owing to their diversity and extent. Last year he owned wholly or in part 25,000 sheep, and this year he holds 10,000 of his own, and is interested in 5,000 more.

This conversation occupied us for much of the fifteen-mile drive before Mr. Wadsworth pointed out a large square house on a distant swell of the praine, which was his home ranche. Near by were the long low sheds and corrals peculiar to sheep huge tank, and beyond the straw stacks could be seen fields of sorghum and millet, which have been found best adapted for sheep folder. Not a tree was to be seen as my companion pointed to the vast stretch of prairie reaching everywhere to the horizon and exclaimed; "No Eastern man can comprehend the measureless expanse of these plains. They reach from Wyoming down through Nebraska, Celorado, Kansas, Indian Territory, into New-Mexico and Texas. Of here are millions of acres without owners or settled inhabitants. This boundless stretch is like nothing but mid-ocean, but it is destined to feed the sneep and cattle of the world." His words were cut short by some beautiful black and yellow sheep dogs which came bounding out to greet their master, while the prairie dogs that had been sitting bolt upright at their burrows chirping complainingly at us, suddenly ceased their plaint, and all over the ground their tails formed so many twickling vanishing points as they

" took headers down below."

DIPPING SHEEP. The smoke ascending near the corrals showed that dipping was in progress, the most unpleasant feature of the shepherd's life. This is to cure the "scab," the only disease to which Kansas sheep are subject, and one that sheep men seem to consider inevitable until the enactment of stringent laws against the importation of diseased sheep, especially from Colorado and Missouri, "Scab" is a skin disease resulting in loss of flesh and wool, and sometimes death, supposed to be caused by the presence of minute parasites in the skin, and therefore, although highly contagious, is not, as was thought at one time, hereditary. It can be entirely cured by dipping the sheep twice in a mixture of sulphur and tobacco or lime and sulphur. Mr. Wadsworth uses the latter preparation and estimates the cost of curing "scab" at five cents a head. The the cost of curing "seab" at five cents a head. The operation of disping presented a curious spectacle. A long task over a bre-box half buried in the earth was filled with a greenish-yellow funning mixure of lime, sulphur and water. This was boiled for half an hour, then let off into a narrow tank four feet deep and sunk in the earth, extending from one sheep pen to another, with the further end sloping gradually up. When the nan-sous bath was ready the sunbarned herdsmen called to the dogs, "Round 'em up, puppies," and off few the dogs, flattened to the ground, their bushy tails streaming behind like

monial states, and was not the relation to the control of the word and it was represented that she was a person of bad character and disturbed the peace of an honorable family. As old Mistral's petition was nounteragued by an inducental member of the Chamber of Deputies at a time when a Ministerial love of Christ, who comforts all who come to hon."

It was represented that she was a person in the control of the mean of the control of the

man, seizing a sheep by the hindleg, lerked it into the tank, where it sank under the surface, emerging of a vivid greenish hue, only to be promptly so used again by the second herisman, who was equipped with a forked stick. One after another the sheep were pitched in until the tank was fall of hideously colored creatures, bleating, sneezing and coughing, which were at last allowed to scamper out of the further end and stand dripping in a sade of great diagnst on the dooring of their pen. This process is usually gone through with twice whenever "seab" enters a flock. These sheep were Merinos, the breed most popular in Kansas. Mexican sheep yield very inferior wool and are of comparatively little value for mutten, and here the tendency in both sheep and cattle is constantly to grade up to a better stock.

grade up to a better stock. COST AND PROFIT. While I was inspecting the buildings and sheep with Mr. Wadsworth, he stated that his range for sheep covered six square miles, not meaning that he owned the land, which is entirely unnecessary, western from 2,500 to 3,000, while the rainfall tent without hindrance. He owns about 1,100 acres near the ranch, and he estimates the capacity of his ranch and range at a yearly yield of from slight increase yearly, however, as the land is \$7,000 to \$10,000, or a net profit of \$5,000 a year. more and more broken up toward the west. Here | The estimate of feeding sheep is an acre a head for a year, or a cost of 75 cents. The average weight of the clip is about five pounds, and the price here 22 cents a pound. Mutton brings from \$2 50 to \$4 a hundred pounds gross. From a hundred sheep the herdsman can calculate upon about 75 lambs. to the products for which their own section is Mr. Wadsworth's greatest percentage of profit was 80 per cent in a year, but he states that 35 to 55 wool goes to commission houses chiefly in Boston, with Philadelphia second as a wool market. The extent of the business here may be appreciated from the fact that Mr. Wadsworth alone has bought this year on commission 350,000 pounds of wool and sold 72,000 pounds from his own flocks and those

I have endeavored to procure as detailed and

accurate statements as are attainable in regard to this industry on account of the interest developed sheep-growing, especially among young men. This is shown not only by the number continually coming out to engage in the business but by the quantities of letters constantly received by Mr. Wadsworth and other leading sheep men of the State. Speaking of this he said: "If a man has \$5,000, I should advise him to buy 1,000 sheep at \$3 a head, allow \$1,000 for his buildings, corral and team, \$300 for wintering the sheep, and \$500 for living expenses. It is unnecessary to buy any land whatever. If he has \$500 I should tell him to buy all the sheep he could, put them with some small living wages and learn the business. To be successful a man must devote himself to it entirely. I have seen young men come out here who thought they could spend their time in the towns driving fast horses, and let some hired man take care of kiving up everything else and attending to nothing but the business, a man can count upon at least 30 per cent profit every year, and by putting in say \$5,000, in ten years can gain a modest competence."

I drove to another ranch—that of Mr. Joshna Smith, who three years ago began with 600 sheep, adding to the number until it reached 1,100. Now b, natural increase he has a flock of 4,000, and his profits this year will amount to between \$3,000 and \$4,000. Just beyond the ranch I encountered a young herder reading in the shade afforded by an old sod-house while his faithful dog watched the flock that was gathered together in little circles, each sheep seeking the shade afforded by its neighbor and panting like a miniature steam engine under the noonday blaze of the sun. The size and vigor of the lambs made it seem almost incredible under the noomina blaze of the sun. The size and vigor of the lambs made it seem almost incredible that they were only this senson's growth. One little fellow was skipping energetically away from a dead rattle-snake that lay upon the prairie, and Mr. Smith brought forth a rather novel fact by stating that a rattle-snake's bire causes two little bags filled with water to form under a sheep's jawa, and that if these saes are opened, the sneep proantly recovers. The sheep after being watchest all day are driven into the sheds at night for better protection, and these long low sheds form the distinguishing feature of every sheep ratch. At one ranch which I visited the young owner had just brought name his bride, and he was teletating himself that she would not be lonely because they were so near the town—which was twelve miles away, while there was not more than one house to stight from his ranch.

herders, attend to shearing, with the thousand and one details of stock raising, and, worst of all, the dipping. In ten years time, if he does this, beginning with a reasonable capital, the Kansas sheep ranges will yield him a competence, for in Southwestern Kansas he has nothing to tear from wintry storms or greedy neighbors. This is what Kansas sheep-raising ofters, it is sure, and the profits are sheep-raising offers. It is sure, and the profits are large. But to win its rewards a man must make weighty sacrifices and to many it will be a difficult question whether rewards or sacrifices weigh heavier in the scale. Of course the smaller the capital the slower will be the progress toward recu-niary independence. The man with only a few hundreds can hardly creet buildings, but should hire out and let his sheep run with his employer's herd, while the man without capital can only hope to save enough from his wages, which for hereismen

## THE CLOSING SEASON AT CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 2.-The season of 882, which will close within the next two weeks, has been altogether an excellent one. It opened late, but each of visitors to the hotels and entraces. There have ments made, more innovations introduced and more en eding years put together. The musical festival was the the balloon, electric lights and other shows helped crowd perhaps, has been the almost constant presence of some military organization, which, with its banners, music, uniforms and other fascinations, helped wenderfully to enliven society, and drew vast throngs of guests to the has spent two weeks here. The Washington Light Infantry, with the famous Marine Band, a week, and now the State Fencibles of Philadelphia are here for a brief

The Stockton House was closed for the season on Wednesday, but had it remained open longer several hundred guests would have stayed until the middle of

Congress Hall will be open a week longer. For nearly two months it has been overflowing with guests, and its sixteen auxiliary cottages have also been filled.

its height. Very few residents have gone away, and almost every cottage is full of guests who have come to almost every cottage is full of guests who have come to eajoy the beach after the hurly-burly of the crowded hotal season is past. And there really is no time in all the year when Cape May is more beautiful, more comfortable, and in all respects more enjoyable, than during these bright, samp days of the early autumn. The surf bathing, too, is now at its very best, and the hunting senson is opening, the crack of fowling pleess already being hear d all over the meadows and along the creeks. Evening p. ties, private the attributes and musicales, germans and dancing, and similar means of enjoyment are now in vogue, instead of the more pretentions and crowned hops, concerts and lawn parties of the earlier season.

the beach. As before announced, the festival will be held on Saturday and Sunday, the 9th and 10th, on the lawn of the United States Hotel, and on Saturday evening a the United States Hofel, and on Saturday evening a grand ball will be given in the dining room of the same hotel. The building and grounds will be buildantly illuminated by electric lights. Four hundred musicians have been secured for the occasion.

After the resivan there will be comparatively little life here. Some of the hotels and cottages will close, though, as usual, a large proportion of them will remain spen all winter.

FARM AND GARDEN.

LUCERNE. ITS REMARKABLE MERITS AND THE REASONS FOR ITS NEGLECT.

BY THE HON. CHARLES L. FLINT, BOSTON, MASS.

From The Weekly Tribune, August 30. Lucerne is the Medicago sativa of the botanists, more frequent custom among farmers to keep pigs a leguminous plant that has been known and cultiin the orchard, especially during the fruiting seavated for forage from the earliest historical times. This plant was introduced from Media, in Asia, to Greece in the time of Darius, 500 years before Christ, and from thence its cultivation ex- kept to consume all the fallen fruit. The mode of tended to Italy and to the South of France, where | pruning, al o, I think has much to do with the life it has been grown to this day, having always con- of the trees as well as of their regular bearing. In tinued to be a favorite forage crop. Through the a small orchard of about 140 trees on a farm once Spaniards, probably, it was early introduced into Mexico and South America, where, under the name of alfalfa, Ithas flourished with great luxuriance on soils suitable to its growth, spreading spontaneously and proving of immense value for the vast hords of cattle and horses that roam over the pampas.

Such is a general statement of the characteristics of Lucerne, and it is evident that it must be regarded as one of the most important perennial plants that cover the surface of the earth. It has never become a universal favorite in this country for several reasons. One is that it will not endure so severe a climate as red clover, requiring greater heat, while it is not adapted to quite so wide a range of soils, but perhaps the chief reason is that our farmers will not give it the minute care and attention it requires to start it properly. They don't like the idea of having to cultivate and weed a forage crop. In common parlance it would be ranked among the grasses, and the idea of weeding and cultivating a grass with all the nicety of a garden crop, seems absurd to the average farmer when he can get his respectable crop of clover with even the most slovenly treatment.

Lucerne is exacting in its requirements. It must have a deep soil and will never succeed in a thin one. It lauguishes in compact and clay soils, and cannot flourish on light soils lying over an impermeable subsoil. In loose and permeable subsoils of loam, sand or gravel its roots penetrate to great depths. They have been found in sandy soils thirteen feet long. They are nearly destitute of lateral shoots, but have numerous fibrous rootlets which imbibe the moisture needed to sustain the plant from great depths. Its nutriment comes from layers of soil far below the average of other plants. Hence its wonderful adaptation to tropical climates and to long continued drouths. I have seen it flourishing in California and in Utah where it had not received a drop of rain for many months.

From what has been said, the soil most suitable for lucerne is a deep, rich, mellow loam with a light subsoil. This latter is of the utmost consequence. Deep tillage and especial care to break through an underlying hard pan will do something, to be sure, but a neglect of this precaution, wherever a hardpan exists, will lead to inevitable failure. A calcareous soil, or a sandy soil lying over a toose calcareous subsoil, may be regarded as the best for lucerne or alfalfa. Growers of this crop in England and the south of France, sow it in drills, and hoe it often enough to keep out weeds, that is to keep it perfectly clean, for the first year or two, or till it covers the ground. This is essential to the highest success. But the chief difficulty is in getting it started well. It does not come to its perfection till the third year, and then it is superb, if the soil is suitable for it, and after it is well started it will last for many years. It may be counted on for twenty or twenty-five years, and will furnish several cuttings each year, beginning early in May and furnishing a crop once in about thirty days.

In one case eleven acres kept eleven horses 299 days. In another case eight acres kept eight horses 315 days, and in both cases a large number of sheep were pastured on the ground for a long time after the last cutting for the horses. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially for cows where the milk is sold in the market, but is not thought the best feed for butter making. Sow twenty pounds of seed to the acre. If the seed is inpure and old it is safer to use twenty-five pounds. The seed is usually covered with a hard coating, and if it happens to be very dry it retards vegetation, so that it is better to steep it in warm water for six or eight hours before sowing. We should be glad to record a thoroughly successful experiment with this crop. It is worth an effort to grow it in

A CHAPTER OF SMALL FRUITS. Dr. T. H. Hoskins, the careful, intelligent, ex-

perienced and successful horticulturist of Vermont, communicates to The Maine Farmer some interestnotes of small fruits which will doubtless be useful to many readers of THE TRIBUNE. An idea of one factor in his surroundings may be inferred from the statement that strawberries begin to ripen about the time the season for them ends in the vicinity of Boston and was not fully over this year till the 2d of August.

"Of stramberries the standard here, as elsewhere, is the Wilson, but the Crescent is targely planted, and answers for a nome market. I have been test-ing everything to find as late a sort as possible, and think I have found a satisfactory kind in Windsor Chief, every way as good as Wilson, and a full week later. I have tred Kentucky, Glendale and several other late sorts, but they fail in productiveness. The other late sorts, but they fail in productiveness. The Windsor Chief is a pistillate sort, yet it does not require to be very near another sort to be well fertilized. Mine this year were 200 feet from any other, and yet were full of fruit. It is a very hardy and vigorous sort, with strong fruit steins, that hold the berries well up out of the dirt, in this respect being far better than Wilson. With Crescent, Wilson, and Windsor Chief the oleking season, with sufficient rain, will cover a full month. I am trying Manchester and Bidwell. The first I think will be valuable; but the Bidwell, like Monarch of the West and several other highly praised sorts, does not color well ever the end on my soil. These sorts do better on clay, I am told. In raspherries we do nothing except with the

"In raspberries we do nothing except with the blackears, and of these only the Doolittle has proved of any commercial value. The large kinds, Mammoth Cluster and Grezg, winter-kill and are not productive. I am trying Wahegan [Soullegan I] with hopes that it will prove useful, as it is called a week earlier than Doolittle. Davison's Thorniess is early, but bears only a small crop. The blackeaps are fully as profitable as strawberries, but the market for them is not noffmed. No red raspberry is sufficiently hardy here to be profitably planted in the open field. But under fences where the snow drifts, we grow a small quantity of the Clark, which does pretty well though it is not a very productive kind. As regards blackberries, they too are not hardy enough for unprotected culture, yet when grown alongside regards blackberries, they too are not hardy enough for unprotected culture, yet when grown alongside of the fence, we get good crops of Snyder and Sable Queen. If there were a sufficient market I think it would pay to put up light fences every ten feet to protect the blackberry plants. It would not be very costly and would be perfectly successful in a snow, country. The plants should be well pinched to keep them low, so that they would be completely covered. So managed, I think blackberries would be a surer crop here than along the seacoast.

think blackberries would be a surer crop here than along the seacoast.

"For currants, as for strawberries, there is an unlimited market. I keep extending my plantations of currants every year, but I have never yet had enough for my customers. They are quite as profitable as strawberries, and a much surer crop. I have lost but one in lifteen years and that by a June freeze. We are now, August 7, just passed the middle of the season for currants, and they would last the month out if there were enough of them. The only sort I grow is the Red Dutch. Well manured, this is a large and very productive fruit, and hardly requires improvement. But I ATLANTIC CITY IN SEPTEMBER.

Well manured, this is a large and very productive fruit, and hardly requires improvement. But I have paid this spring \$15 for a dozen two-year old plants of Fay's Prolific, a new variety said to be as large as the cherry currant, and as productive fruit, and this spring \$15 for a dozen two-year old plants of Fay's Prolific, a new variety said to be as large as the cherry currant, and as productive fruit, and hardly requires improvement. But I have paid this spring \$15 for a dozen two-year old plants of Fay's Prolific, a new variety said to be as large as the cherry currant, and as productive fruit, and hardly requires improvement. But I have paid this spring \$15 for a dozen two-year old plants of Fay's Prolific, a new variety said to be as large as the cherry currant, and as productive fruit, and hardly requires improvement. But I have paid this spring \$15 for a dozen two-year old plants of Fay's Prolific, a new variety said to be as large as the cherry currant, and as productive fruit, and hardly requires improvement. But I have paid this spring \$15 for a dozen two-year old plants of Fay's Prolific, a new variety said to be as large as the cherry currant, and as productive fruit, and hardly requires improvement. But I have paid this spring \$15 for a dozen two-year old plants of Fay's Prolific, a new variety said to be as large as the cherry currant, and as productive fruit, and hardly requires more variety.

prowing has tangit me theroughly that with all of them unless blackberries are an exception the manure pile is the main reliance for profit. Without manure, and plenty of it, it is quite useless to embark in small-fruit growing with a view to profit. This is so everywhere, but particularly so when there is trouble in getting pickers. If the berries are large and abundant, the pickers make good wages, and are encouraged to steek by you; but if small and scattering, they will 'break it easy' to you by saying they have work at home and cannot come to-morrow, which means 'good-by for the season.' And it is just as bad at the other end of the business. 'That last crate were altogether too small; don't send any more till you hear

from 'me again,' is a message quite 'as discouraging as 'notice to quit' from the help. Take it altogether, the small-fruit business is as profitable as any branch of farming if it is well done; but there is nothing a man will get sicker of, if he tries it on poor land, and in an economical spirit as regards manure, tiliage and labor."

OF TWO ORCHARDS.

Colonel Curtis expresses surprise that it is not a more frequent custom among farmers to keep pigs son. The plan, whether practiced sufficiently or not to establish it as a custom, is nevertheless an admirable one, particularly where hogs enough are mine, in the southern part of this State, I lost but one tree from the time of planting until the day of selling the farm-nearly twenty-four years. These trees were planted two rods apart each way, and were pruned by myself very low, so low that as were pruned by myself very low, so low that as they attained full size the lower branches of one nearly touched those of its neighbor, and when loaded with fruit reached almost to the ground. The result of this method of pruning was that the land under the trees was always more or less damp and that the body of the tree was never exposed to the blasting effects of the summer sun, one of the most destructive causes of the death of fruit trees. These trees were also opened out at the top where necessary, to allow the sun to reach the fruit, as it is his rays that give rich color to applies as well as to peaches.

This orehard connected by slip-gap with a wood lot of some thirty or forty acres, through the whole of which the hogs were allowed to roam-consuming such nuts, etc., as they desired and all the fallen fruit. I have seen them when the supply became a little short, rear up and seizing a bow between their teeth give it a little shake and bring down enough to supply temporary deficiencies. The fruit of the orchard was always engaged long before ripening to private parties of the neighboring city at the highest market price. It was picked in baskets and then carefully placed-not poured-in a spring wagon the bottom of which was well covered with straw, each kind by itself, and then delivered with a list of the kinds, indicating delivered with a list of the kinds, indicating their order of ripening, the time running from November 1 to about the last of May of the following year. On the contrary, in my present orchard of some 200 trees in this county, purchased two years since, where the cattle have been allowed to graze and trim up the lower branches, and where no hogs have been kept to root up the land and eat the faffen fruit, we cut lown twelve dead trees last spring, and shall be obliged to cut rully as many next spring. The trunks of the trees are exposed to the blasting rays of the summer sun, and many of them are bistered. I should also add that not a few of them have been injured by the ploughman when ploughing when the trees were small, a very frequent cause of death.—[A. B. S., Tiffin, O.

MEMORANDA FROM MONTREAL. Professor C. E. Goessman reported in reference to

peach yellows that the disease at the Massachusetts Agricultural College was far worse in trees on poor light soil; where the soil was strong it obtained little hold. He thinks-and Professors Penholiow and Halstead agreed-that the fungi seen in the cells is a result of the disease, not a cause. It seems evident from the surroundings that there is seems evident from the surroundings that there is some lack in the soil which gave rise to the enfecibled growth. Professor Maynard in 1878 commenced to treat the soil where the diseased trees were to a superphosphate, adding three or four pounds of chloride of potassium to each tree. Soon the trees improved and now they are in good health. Professor Penhollow and the writer both made chemical analyses of the sound and diseased wood. There was a lack of potash in the latter and an excess of starch in the cells. The cause of the disease seems to be improper assimilation, because of impoverished or improper soil.

—Dr. D. E. Salmon presented a subject of great

-Dr. D. E. Salmon presented a subject of great propspective importance-caccination for chicken cholera. He procured his vaccine matter by diluting the blood of a cholera-affected towl. As a standard he used a virus diluted one to 10,000. This produced a local leason in some cases, which appeared in a few days, and this in two or three weeks was followed by fever. All such fowls were afterward exempt from the disease, even if incentated with strong virus. Some chickens were susceptible to a virus as weak as one to 75,000, and by such inoculation were rendered proof against attack. Fowls not susceptible to a weak virus proved to be se to a stronger one. Thus by grading the strength of the vaccine, which was easily and quickly done, all fowls could be successfully inoculated, and so rendered safe from these fatal microphytes. We need much more experimentation to determine whether there are still better methods to attenuate the vicus, and whether we can protect against danger from other contagia, like Texas fever, pieuro-pheumonia, not to speak of various human diseases, by the use of a similarly attenuated vaccine, which may be easily secured by diuting the blood of an inividual diseased of dead of any of these contagions.—[A. J. C. duced a local lesion in some cases, which appeared

STRAWBERRIES AT KIRBY HOMESTEAD.

The Crystal City and Crescent came first, followed by the Captain Jack and Bidwell; then came the Sharpless, the season closing with the Golden Dehance, Kentucky and Glendale. It takes a variety to make a long season. The most productive of these varieties with us was the Crescent; it is a Its wonderful productiveness makes up for this deficiency. The Sharpless is the taking berry, because of its extra large size and good quality. It say good, because it is not equal to some others. It is the strongest grower of all on very rich land, and this is necessary if it is to be a success. If the name of the fruit had been "Sharpeles" it would have been appropriate. The Captain Jack is a hardy and prolific berry of nice quality. The Kentucky is strong, and bears large, fine fruit, Glendale and Golden Denance, the latter pistillate, are choice varieties, hardy and productive. The Sharpless and Crescent, the latter pistillate, are choice varieties, hardy and productive. The Sharpless and Crescent, the latter pistillate, and topped the market in price. People are crazy on "big," regardless of quality. The Longfellow is big, with a very rich flavor. This and the Josey Queen (pistillate) are not so productive, but will be appreciated on account of their healthy growth, becauty and superb quality. The Biliwell is certainly hardy, going through last winter without loss, and, though freshly potted, giving quite a yield of fruit of excellent quality. strong berry, of large size; but lacking in flavor.

The Shirts, a new berry, promises to be admirable in vigor and quality. Potted plants set in October yielded splendid specimens of fruit. There are a score more of varieties of excellent character, each having their merits, which I have tested. The Manchester, (piscillate) I take on faith with flattering promise of value. TRIBUNE readers must not make the mistake I did once, of setting out all pistillate plants, not knowing their nature, and so got no returns. When a pistillate variety is purchased a stammate, or perfect-flowering kind, must also be purchased to set alongside of them to insure the pollenization of the pistillate or imperiect plants, so as to insure a crop of fruit. Potted plants are the cheapest in the end, as they are more certain to grow and will bear quite a crop of fruit the next year after setting, whereas layer plants, unless spring, do not come into fruiting until the second year. The labor of strawberry culture may be very much lessened by ploughing the ground in be very much lessened by ploughing the ground in mid-summer and allowing the weeds to stars, and then ploughing again to give them another chance mellow the soil and to mix thoroughly with a plenty of manure. A dressing of wood ashes will be beneficial, and is the secret of many a strawberry-grower's success. August and September are the best times to transplant potted plants, although they will do well set in October, if the ground is not too heavy. Any soil is adapted to strawberries, but moist ground will make a longer bearing season. Potted plants, it may be well to add, are the young plants, surfung from the runners, grown in pots set plants, starting from the runners, grown in p under them and filled with rice earth. The is not severed until the pot is taken up. This management causes the set to grow very fast and rapidly develop.—[F. D. Curtis, Kirby Homestead, N.Y.

CONTEMPORARY FARM TOPICS.

The famous Polled Angus cow "OLD GRANNIE"recorded in Volume L of the Herdbook as " Prima" -was bred and always owned by Hugh Watson, of Keiller, and produced twenty-nine calves which became Queen Victoria's famous ox. kept at Windsor until his death at twenty-one, and another was bought by Napoleon 11L; and twenty-four heilers, "elegant cows of renown." She died in